Saturdan, May 2. 1713.

Ruth alone ought to make Men bold; but this is an Age when the less Truth Men make use of, the more Affurance they take supply the want. This relates to a certain Genman, who will easily know his own Picture when fees it, and cannot but acknowledge he is the an; who, to propagate the universal Clamour, s'd upon the Pretence of our Spanish Trade being away with by the French, goes about, with his outh open, from Coffee-House to Coffee-House, ling at the Review, for faying, That the French nt Wooll; and tells every body in so many Words, nat they have a val! Tract of Land in France, ich is rich in Pasture, and produces great quantis.of Sheep, and that they have as good Wooll as y in England, and enough of it too.

It is true, he very prudently avoids the two grand restions, which are so natural in such a Case, that e would think no body could mention fuch a thing, at should not be prepared to answer them; (viz.) Where this Country lies, and in what part of France? What quantity of this Wooll they have? The Truth the forward Gentleman owns he never was in ance, but has hear'd some People, whose Opinion, seems, he lays a great stress upon, say so; and he ikes himself the Carrier of the Story, whether

rue or Fale.

Tho' this tookish Assertion requires very little Noe, yet it may be necessary to throw a few umbling-Blocks in the way of its spreading in this edulous Age; such as, First, How long the French ve had these Sheep, and this slock of Wooll? Eier they had it always, or it some time or other gan: If always, Why then have they not always d as good Manufactures as We? For no Man can arge the French with any want of Industry. And hy did not the diligent Flemings, when we stop'd e Exportation of our Wooll to them, supply themwes from France, which they would have done at y Price, rather than have lost their whole Trade, they did, and as I have observ'd already? Secondly, the French had not this Wooll always, when did it me to them, by what means, and from what ountry? And, Lastir, How comes it to pass that e never hear'd of it before? Surely the Peace has

not brought it to them; there are no Jacobite Sheep

gone to France that ever I hear'd of.

It is most certain, that the French from the beginning, and especially for a Hundred Years past, have endeavoured to Encourage Woollen Manufactures among themselves as much as possible; and who can blame them? And it was on this Account that (1.) They used so many ways to get Wooll from us formerly, without which they knew it was impossible: And, (2.) Laid such high Duties and Pro-hibitions upon our Manusactures, as very much lessen'd the Trade from us to them: But this last Practice was particularly occasion'd by the Progress of the first; I mean by their getting so great a quanti-ty of our Wooll; which I have been told, was indeed so great, that in the latter end of the Reign of King Charles II. and in the Reign of K. James IT. they boasted in France of having 167000 Packs of Wooll from Britain and Ireland in one Year. ving such an immense Supply, and depending upon its Continuance, it is no wonder if they fell into Manufactures, and discouraged the Importation of our Goods. This vast Exportation of our Wooll was convey'd by the three Methods of which I spoke before; (viz.) Clandestine Trade from Hence, Ditto from Ireland, and an open free Trade with Scot-

Were these three ways equally Practicable now, the French would not be wanting to themselves to improve in our Manusactures; and it is easie to prove, That altho' they have too much of our Wooll still carried out to them; yet the ways of do ing it are not so many as before; for Scotland is effectually stop'd, and the Rumney-Marsh Trade is rendred much more difficult than formerly; what they do in Ireland I cannot fay, I wish care were

taken on that fide.

But to bring this down to our Case, even when the French had this vast quantity of Wooll from us; altho' they did make a great quantity of Goods, and more than ever before, yet they never could make, even then, the quantity which they wanted for their own Consumption, but still bought great quantities from England, as well directly as by way of Holland, and the Rivers; fo that they were far from being able to supply Foreign Markets; for no People would fend their own Goods away, when they must be obliged to come to us to supply their

own necessary Demands for more.

If this were so, when they had that prodigious quantity of Wooll from us, and that Wooll is not now supplied, then it must follow they are less able to supply themselves now, than they were before, and consequently in no Condition to export to Spain, and supplant us, which is the Argument I am now upon — Can any Man argue to abfurdly as to fay, They can supplant us in Spain, by sending those very Goods thither, which they are obliged to buy of us, for their own necessary Uses; or would they come to us to buy Woollen Manusactures for themselves, if they had enough to supply a Foreign Market with?

But an Objection is brought in, (viz.) They have the Spanish Wooll; and it is to be proved, that they take off greater quantities of Spanish Wooll than e-

ver they did.

Now if I should grant this, tho' I do not fee it prov'd, all that can be made of it is, They make a greater quantity of fine Spanish Druggets than they did; and yet we see, now Trade begins to open, they give valt Commissions to England for those very Goods, which they always made at Home, as well as now. 0! But they make fine broad Cloath with it, as good as we do! If this were true, the Confequence might argue, That they might hurt our Turkey Trade; but what is this to the Spanish Trade! What quantity of Spanish Cloaths are there sent from England to New Spain in a Year! Very sew, if any at

But what is this to the Colchester Bayes, Sayes, Serges, Perpets, &c. The Good which carry the whole Weight of the Spanish Trade, which have no Spanish Wooll in them, and are made of that Wooll which is particular as well for fineness, as for the length of the Staple; and which I affirm no Country in Europe can supply but our selves? These are the Goods with which we carry on the Spanish Trade; and if the French cannot rival us in this, they cannot hurt us at all.

The way, therefore, for us to secure the French from Encroaching upon us in our Trade, especially in Spain, is for us to take some new, and more esfeetual Method to prevent the Exportation of our Wooll; if this be done, let the Peace be as bad as it will, the French can do us little Harm; and if this be not done, let the Peace have been as good as you

could have defired, the French would ruin us.

I am told now, That fuch vast quantities of Wooll are carried away from Ireland to France, that the at the same time we have a glut of Wooll in England, and the Price prediction of the land in little Wooll and the Price prodigiously low, there is little Wooll to be had there, and the Price rising: If this be the Case, while we stand raving at second and third Causes, and crying out of the French taking our Trade away; we forget to look into our own Home Millakes, which are the immediate ruin of our Trade. The thing is a Mistake, the French are not taking

our Trade away, it is we are giving it away; t may be willing enough to cut our Throats in Tra and so are other Nations, . who are better Friends us than the French; but here we put the Knife: into their Hands. Upon the whole, I lay do this Alternative, and believe every one's Exp ence will first or last join in with it.

Keep your own Wooll from the French, they do you no harm in the Woollen Manufactures,

which we carry on the Trade to Spain.

If you do not keep your own Wooll from French, they will ruin not your Spanish Trade on but all the Trade you have in the World of that keep

The free export of Wooll from Scotland is fectually stop'd, the quantity from England is lesse and that from Ireland may; which if done, I th my third Article is effectually proved; (viz) the French are less able to make our Woollen Mann Eures NOW, than they were before the War. this naturally introduces and proves the Fourth Consequence, (viz.)

4. That the French are not able, with all the bell vibole World can give them, to make so many Wo Manufactures as they want for themselves, but must!

ry Tear buy great Quantities from us.

When I say, all the help the whole World give them, I mean of Wooll, and I mean all World but the Queen's Dominions, there shall be room for Cavil. The thing is apparent in it when they had so vast a quantity of Wooll from as 167000 Packs in a Year, tho', I fay, I do not the quantity, but only have beard fo; yet even to my certain Knowledge, for I was then very m concern'd in that Trade, we fent vast quantities our Woollen Manufactures into France - And w has now been the Case all this War? How ca fuch immense quantities of Woollen Goods to be to Holland, and to Legborn, more than ever Dutch, or the Italians could ever before take Whence was it? I know fome made loud blutt from the abundance of their Ignorance, of the mi ty Advantage of our Trade to Holland and the quantities of our Woollen Goods they took offknow the Dutch Trade is to us a very gainful Tra ay, and to them to; and they do take of very go quantities of our Woollen Goods: But had not Dutch an open Trade with France, which we we ly enough shub up; and was not all the French mand for English Goods supplied privately thro' land, especially to Merz en Lorrain? Let any examin whether the like Quantity will goto Hol now, when the French Trade will be open ; he soon see the Case.

If then the French never could, and now car make Woollen Goods enough for themlelves; ever did, and still must take great Quantities f us, for their own Use: How shall they make Qu tities to supply other Nations, and so Encroach on our Spanish Trade?

Thus I think my four Propolitions effects

stated and proved.